

State of Utah  
Administrative Rule Analysis

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

The agency identified below in box 1 provides notice of proposed rule change pursuant to *Utah Code* Sections 63-46a-4. Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the agency. The full text of all rule filings is published in the *Utah State Bulletin* unless excluded because of space constraints. The full text of all rule filings may also be inspected at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DAR file no:		Date filed:	
Utah Admin. Code ref. (R no.):	R156-56	Time filed:	
Changed to Admin. Code Ref. (R no.):			

1.	Agency:	Commerce/Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing		
	Room no.:			
	Building:	Heber M. Wells Building		
	Street address 1:	160 East 300 South		
	Street address 2:			
	City, state, zip:	Salt Lake City UT 84111-2316		
	Mailing address 1:	PO Box 146741		
	Mailing address 2:			
	City, state, zip:	Salt Lake City UT 84114-6741		
	<b>Contact person(s):</b>			
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Phone:</b>	<b>Fax:</b>	<b>E-mail:</b>
	Dan S. Jones	801-530-6720	801-530-6511	dansjones@utah.gov

(Interested persons may inspect this filing at the above address or at DAR between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on business days.)

2.	<b>Title of rule or section (catchline):</b>			
	Utah Uniform Building Standard Act Rules			
3.	<b>Type of notice:</b>			
	New ___; Amendment XX; Repeal ___; Repeal and Reenact ___			
4.	<b>Purpose of the rule or reason for the change:</b>			
	The Division is proposing changes to the rule to adopt amendments to the building codes approved by the Uniform Building Code Commission after review by various subcommittees.			
5.	<b>This change is a response to comments from the Administrative Rules Review Committee.</b>			
	Yes ___; No XX			
6.	<b>Summary of the rule change:</b>			

	<p>Subsection R156-56-202(1) is a technical change to correct outdated statute references. Section 401 - moved Daniels designation of DAN to correct column. Subsection R156-56-801(47) is a technical correction clarifying when alternative wind design procedures may be used. Subsections R156-56-801(58) and R156-56-820(4) are technical corrections to clarify the requirement that an engineer's recommendation for corrective action must be implemented when deficient conditions are found in certain buildings undergoing remodeling. Subsections R156-56-803(52) and (56) are additions to the rule which allows tested air admittance valves to be used in limited circumstances such as labs using a chemical waste and vent system. Subsection R156-56-903(1) - Salt Lake City has requested approval of a local amendment which allows gray water recycling in certain non-residential buildings. Gray water recycling allows non-hazardous waste water from limited sources such as laundries, showers or baths to be used for flushing of toilets and urinals within the same building.</p>
7.	<p><b>Aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:</b></p> <p><b>A) State budget:</b></p> <p>The Division has determined that there should be no direct effect on the state budget as a result of the proposed amendments other than minimal costs to affected state agencies who need to reprint the rule once the proposed amendments are made effective.</p> <p><b>B) Local government:</b></p> <p>The Division has determined that there should be no direct effect on local governments except as noted below. Any net effect will be minimal.</p> <p><b>C) Small businesses (fewer than 50 employees) AND persons other than businesses:</b></p> <p>Small businesses and persons other than businesses: The Division has determined the technical changes will not result in any significant impact on any party. It is unknown how many persons these proposed amendments will affect or the cost of implementation; therefore, it is impossible to determine an aggregate impact. The change to allow air admittance valves in certain applications will result in savings in certain types of buildings such as labs which handle chemicals. This results in a savings to construct redundant venting to outside air. It is impossible to estimate the savings per building or other number of building that this amendment would affect. The local amendment for Salt Lake City will allow for installation of gray water recycling in certain non-residential buildings. Gray water recycling has not previously been allowed within Utah buildings and would be considered experimental at this time in Utah, although it has been successfully implemented in other jurisdictions such as Las Vegas. At this time the cost to add gray water recycling systems would be substantial and would like cost substantially more than the cost of the water that it would save. However, as demand for water increases particularly in drier locations, methods of recycling water need to be explored. Codes and rules for how these types of recycling projects would be constructed and monitored have previously been adopted for potential use. This would be the first instance in Utah when those codes are adopted by a local jurisdiction. Existing rules already provide for added monitoring by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Health if such a system is constructed. The Salt Lake City local amendment may result in higher installation costs and ongoing maintenance costs for a limited number of persons but those persons would only voluntarily commit to the additional costs. No one is required to use a gray water recycling system under the code. But if they voluntarily choose to implement such a system, they are required to expend additional costs to assure the health and safety of such a system. It is impossible for the Division to determine potential costs of such a system until it is actually designed.</p>
8.	<p><b>Compliance costs for affected persons</b>  ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization or any character other than an agency):</p>

	<p>The Division has determined the technical changes will not result in any significant impact on any party. The change to allow air admittance valves in certain applications will result in savings in certain types of buildings such as labs which handle chemicals. This results in a savings to construct redundant venting to outside air. It is impossible to estimate the savings per building or other number of building that this amendment would affect. The local amendment for Salt Lake City will allow for installation of gray water recycling in certain non-residential buildings. Gray water recycling has not previously been allowed within Utah buildings and would be considered experimental at this time in Utah, although it has been successfully implemented in other jurisdictions such as Las Vegas. At this time the cost to add gray water recycling systems would be substantial and would like cost substantially more than the cost of the water that it would save. However, as demand for water increases particularly in drier locations, methods of recycling water need to be explored. Codes and rules for how these types of recycling projects would be constructed and monitored have previously been adopted for potential use. This would be the first instance in Utah when those codes are adopted by a local jurisdiction. Existing rules already provide for added monitoring by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Health if such a system is constructed. The Salt Lake City local amendment may result in higher installation costs and ongoing maintenance costs for a limited number of persons but those persons would only voluntarily commit to the additional costs. No one is required to use a gray water recycling system under the code. But if they voluntarily choose to implement such a system, they are required to expend additional costs to assure the health and safety of such a system. It is impossible for the Division to determine potential costs of such a system until it is actually designed.</p>																				
9.	<p><b>Comments by the department head on the fiscal impact the rule may have on businesses:</b></p> <p>This rule filing permits the use of tested air admittance valves in limited circumstances, which is expected to result in cost savings to the construction industry and owners of buildings. The filing also approves Salt Lake City's request for a local amendment permitted gray water recycling in non-residential buildings, which is costly but optional. Finally, the rule filing makes various technical amendments which are not expected to result in any fiscal impact to businesses. Francine A. Giani, Executive Director</p>																				
10.	<p><b>This rule change is authorized or mandated by state law, and implements or interprets the following state and federal laws.</b></p> <p><b>State code or constitution citations (required):</b></p> <p>Section 58-56-1 and Subsections 58-1-106(1)(a), 58-1-202(1)(a), 58-56-4(2) and 58-56-6(2)(a)</p>																				
11.	<p><b>This rule adds, updates, or otherwise changes the following titles of materials incorporated by references (a copy of materials incorporated by reference must be submitted to DAR; if none, leave blank):</b></p>																				
12.	<p><b>The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.</b> (The public may also request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency. The agency is required to hold a hearing if it receives requests from ten interested persons or from an association having not fewer than ten members. Additionally, the request must be received by the agency not more than 15 days after the publication of this rule in the <i>Utah State Bulletin</i>. See Section 63-46a-5 and Rule R15-1 for more information.)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>A) Comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on (mm/dd/yyyy):</b></td> <td>12/03/2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>B) A public hearing (optional) will be held:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>on (mm/dd/yyyy):</b></td> <td><b>at (time):</b></td> <td><b>At (place):</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/15/2007</td> <td>9:00 am</td> <td>State Office Building, Room 4112, Salt Lake City, Utah</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<b>A) Comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on (mm/dd/yyyy):</b>		12/03/2007	<b>B) A public hearing (optional) will be held:</b>			<b>on (mm/dd/yyyy):</b>	<b>at (time):</b>	<b>At (place):</b>	11/15/2007	9:00 am	State Office Building, Room 4112, Salt Lake City, Utah						
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13.	<p><b>This rule change may become effective on (mm/dd/yyyy):</b> 12/10/2007</p> <p>NOTE: The date above is the date on which this rule MAY become effective. It is <i>NOT</i> the effective date. After the date designated in Box 12(A) above, the agency <i>must</i> submit a Notice of Effective Date to the Division of Administrative Rules to make this rule effective. Failure to submit a Notice of Effective Date will result in this rule lapsing and will require the agency to start the rulemaking process over.</p>																				
14.	<p><b>Indexing information -- keywords (maximum of four, in lower case, except for acronyms (e.g., "NASA") or proper nouns (e.g., "Medicaid")):</b></p>																				

	contractors	building codes	
	building inspection	licensing	
15.	Attach an RTF document containing the text of this rule change (filename):		R156-56.pro
<b>To the agency:</b> Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63-46a-4, 5, 6, and 10. Incomplete forms will be returned to the agency for completion, possibly delaying publication in the <i>Utah State Bulletin</i> , and delaying the first possible effective date.			
<b>AGENCY AUTHORIZATION</b>			
Agency head or designee, and title:		F. David Stanley, Director	Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 10/11/2007

ProposedRule.doc 9/26/2003

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.**

**R156-56. Utah Uniform Building Standard Act Rules.**

**R156-56-202. Advisory Peer Committees Created - Membership - Duties.**

(1) There is created in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203~~[(6)]~~ (1) (f) and 58-56-5(10) ~~([e]d)~~, the following committees as advisory peer committees to the Uniform Building Codes Commission:

(a) the Education Advisory Committee consisting of seven members;

(b) the Plumbing and Health Advisory Committee consisting of nine members;

(c) the Structural Advisory Committee consisting of seven members;

(d) the Architectural Advisory Committee consisting of seven members;

(e) the Fire Protection Advisory Committee consisting of five members;

(i) This committee shall join together with the Fire Advisory and Code Analysis Committee of the Utah Fire Prevention Board to form the Unified Code Analysis Council.

(ii) The Unified Code Analysis Council shall meet as directed by the Utah Fire Prevention Board or as directed by the Uniform Building Code Commission or as needed to review fire prevention and building code issues that require definitive and specific analysis.

(iii) The Unified Code Analysis Council shall select one of its members to act in the position of chair and another to act as vice chair. The chair and vice chair shall serve for one year terms on a calendar year basis. Elections for chair and vice chair shall occur at the meeting conducted in the last quarter of the calendar year.

(iv) The chair or vice chair shall report to the Utah Fire Prevention Board or Uniform Building Code Commission recommendations of the council with regard to the review of fire and building codes;

(f) the Mechanical Advisory Committee consisting of seven members; and

(g) the Electrical Advisory Committee consisting of seven members.

(2) The committees shall be appointed and serve in accordance with Section R156-1-205. The membership of each committee shall be made up of individuals who have direct knowledge or involvement in the area of code involved in the title of that committee.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the committees shall include:

(a) review of requests for amendments to the adopted codes as assigned to each committee by the division with the collaboration of the commission;

(b) submission of recommendations concerning the requests for amendment; and

(c) the Education Advisory Committee shall review and make recommendations regarding funding requests which are submitted, and review and make recommendations regarding budget, revenue and expenses of the education fund established pursuant to Subsection 58-56-9(4).

**R156-56-401. Standardized Building Permit Number.**

As provided in Section 58-56-18, beginning on January 1, 2007, any agency issuing a permit for construction within the state of Utah shall use the standardized building permit numbering which includes the following:

(1) The permit number shall consist of 12 digits with the following components in the following order:

(a) digits one, two and three shall be alphabetical characters identifying the compliance agency issuing the permit as specified in the table in Subsection (3);

(b) digits four and five shall be numerical characters indicating the year of permit issuance;

(c) digits six and seven shall be numerical characters indicating the month of permit issuance;

(d) digits eight and nine shall be numerical characters indicating the day of the month on which the permit is issued; and

(e) digits ten, eleven and twelve shall be numerical characters used to distinguish between permits issued by the agency on the same day.

(2) When used in addition to a different permit numbering system, as provided for in Subsection 58-56-18(3)(b), the standardized building permit number shall be clearly identified and labeled as the "state permit number" or "Utah permit number".

(3) The following table establishes the three digit alphabetical character for which the compliance agency shall be identified as provided in Subsection (1)(a):

TABLE  
COMPLIANCE AGENCY PERMIT TABLE  
FOR STANDARDIZED BUILDING PERMIT  
THREE LETTER DESIGNATIONS

Index:

Column 1: City, town, or other compliance agency in

which project is located

Column 2: County in which the city, town, or other compliance agency is located

Column 3: City, town or other compliance agency 3 digit designation (Designation is shown for cities, towns, or other compliance agency which issue building permits. If no designation is shown, the building permits for the city, town, or other compliance agency are issued by the county, therefore the county three digit designation should be used)

Column 4: County 3 digit designation

1 City, Town, or other Compliance Agency	2 County	3 City, Town, or other Compliance Agency Designation	4 County Designa- tion
Adamsville	BEAVER		BVR
Alpine	UTAH	ALP	
Alta	SALT LAKE	ALT	
Altamont	DUCHESNE		DCH
Alton	KANE		KAN
Altonah	DUCHESNE		DCH
Amalga	CACHE		CAC
American Fork	UTAH	AFC	
Aneth	SAN JUAN		SJC
Angle	PIUTE		PIU
Annabella	SEVIER		SEV
Antimony	GARFIELD		GRF
Apple Valley	WASHINGTON		WSC
Aragonite	TOOELE		TOC
Aurora	SEVIER		SEV
Austin	SEVIER		SEV
Avon	CACHE		CAC
Axtell	SANPETE		SPC
Bacchus	SALT LAKE		SCO
Ballard	UINTAH	BAL	
Bauer	TOOELE		TOC
Bear River	BOX ELDER	BRC	
Beaver City	BEAVER		BEA
BEAVER COUNTY			BVR
Beaver Dam	BOX ELDER		BEC
Benjamin	UTAH		UTA
Benson	CACHE		CAC
Beryl	IRON		IRO

Bicknell	WAYNE		WAY
Big Water	KANE	BWM	
Birdseye	UTAH		UTA
Black Rock	MILLARD		MIL
Blanding	SAN JUAN	BLA	
Bloomington Hills	WASHINGTON	STG (part of St.	George)
Bloomington	WASHINGTON	STG (part of St.	George)
Blue Creek	BOX ELDER		BEC
Bluebell	DUCHESNE		DCH
Bluff	SAN JUAN		SJC
Bluffdale	SALT LAKE	BLU	
Bonanza	UINTAH		UTC
Boneta	DUCHESNE		DCH
Bothwell	BOX ELDER		BEC
Boulder	GARFIELD		GRF
Bountiful	DAVIS	BOU	
BOX ELDER COUNTY			BEC
Brian Head	IRON	BHT	
Bridgeland	DUCHESNE		DCH
Brigham	BOX ELDER	BRI	
Brighton	SALT LAKE		SCO
Brookside	WASHINGTON		WSC
Bryce	GARFIELD		GRF
Bullfrog	KANE		KAN
Burmester	TOOELE		TOC
Burrville	SEVIER		SEV
CACHE COUNTY			CAC
Cache Junction	CACHE		CAC
Caineville	WAYNE		WAY
Callao	JUAB		JUA
Camp Williams	UTAH		UTA
Cannonville	GARFIELD		GRF
CARBON COUNTY			CAR
Carbonville	CARBON		CAR
Castle Dale	EMERY		EMR
Castle Rock	SUMMIT		SUM
Castle Valley	GRAND		GRA
Cedar City	IRON	CEC	
Cedar Creek	BOX ELDER		BEC
Cedar Fort	UTAH	CFT	
Cedar Hills	UTAH	CDH	
Cedar Mountain	TOOELE		TOC
Cedar Springs	BOX ELDER		BEC
Cedar Valley	UTAH		UTA
Cedarview	DUCHESNE		DCH

Center Creek	WASATCH		WAC
Centerfield	SANPETE		SPC
Centerville	DAVIS	CEV	
Central	SEVIER		SEV
Central	WASHINGTON		WSC
Central Valley	SEVIER		SEV
Charleston	WASATCH	CHA	
Chester	SANPETE		SPC
Christinburg	SANPETE		SPC
Christmas Meadows	SUMMIT		SUM
Church Wells	KANE		KAN
Circleville	PIUTE	CIR	
Cisco	GRAND		GRA
Clarkston	CACHE		CAC
Clawson	EMERY		EMR
Clear Lake	MILLARD		MIL
Clearcreek	BOX ELDER		BEC
Clearcreek	CARBON		CAR
Clearfield	DAVIS	CLE	
Cleveland	EMERY		EMR
Clinton	DAVIS	CLI	
Clive	TOOELE		TOC
Clover	TOOELE	RUV (became Rush Valley)	
Coalville	SUMMIT	COA	
College Ward	CACHE		CAC
Collinston	BOX ELDER		BEC
Colton	UTAH		UTA
Copperton	SALT LAKE		SCO
Corinne	BOX ELDER	COR	
Cornish	CACHE		CAC
Cottonwood	SALT LAKE		SCO
Cottonwood Heights	SALT LAKE	CHC	
Cove	CACHE		CAC
Cove Fort	MILLARD		MIL
Crescent	SALT LAKE		SCO
Crescent Junction	GRAND		GRA
Croyden	MORGAN		MRG
DAGGETT COUNTY			DAG
Dameron Valley	WASHINGTON		WSC
Daniels	WASATCH	<u>DAN</u> [————— <del>DAN</del> ]	
DAVIS COUNTY			DAV
Deer Creek	WASATCH		WAC
Delle	TOOELE		TOC
Delta	MILLARD	DEL	
Deseret	MILLARD		MIL
Deseret Mound	IRON		IRO

Devils Slide	MORGAN		MRG
Deweyville	BOX ELDER	DEW	
Diamond Valley	WASHINGTON		WSC
Div of Facilities			
Construction & Mgmt	(statewide)	FCM	
Dividend	UTAH		UTA
Draper	SALT LAKE	DRA	
Draper City South	UTAH		UTA
Duchesne City	DUCHESNE	DUC	
DUCHESNE COUNTY			DCH
Duck Creek	KANE		KAN
Dugway (Federal)	TOOELE	XXX	
Dutch John	DAGGETT		DAG
Eagle Mountain	UTAH	EMC	
East Carbon	CARBON	ECC	
East Green River	GRAND		GRA
East Millcreek	SALT LAKE		SCO
Eastland	SAN JUAN		SJC
Echo	SUMMIT		SUM
Eden	WEBER		WEB
Elk Ridge	UTAH	ERC	
Elberta	UTAH		UTA
Elmo	EMERY		EMR
Elsinore	SEVIER		SEV
Elwood	BOX ELDER	ELW	
Emery City	EMERY	EME	
EMERY COUNTY			EMR
Emory	SUMMIT		SUM
Enoch	IRON	ENO	
Enterprise	WASHINGTON	ENT	
Ephraim	SANPETE		SPC
Erda	TOOELE		TOC
Escalante	GARFIELD		GRF
Eskdale	MILLARD		MIL
Etna	BOX ELDER		BEC
Eureka	JUAB	EUR	
Fairfield	UTAH		UTA
Fairmont	SEVIER		SEV
Fairview	SANPETE		SPC
Farmington	DAVIS	FAR	
Farr West	WEBER	FAW	
Faust	TOOELE		TOC
Fayette	SANPETE		SPC
Ferron	EMERY		EMR
Fielding	BOX ELDER	FIE	
Fillmore	MILLARD	FIL	
Flowell	MILLARD		MIL

Fort Duchesne	UINTAH		UTC
Fountain Green	SANPETE		SPC
Francis	SUMMIT	FRA	
Freedom	SANPETE		SPC
Freeport Circle	DAVIS		DAV
Fremont	WAYNE		WAY
Fremont Junction	SEVIER		SEV
Fruit Heights	DAVIS	FRU	
Fruitland	DUCHESNE		DCH
Fry Canyon	SAN JUAN		SJC
Gandy	MILLARD		MIL
Garden City	RICH	GAR	
Garfield	SALT LAKE		SCO
GARFIELD COUNTY			GRF
Garland	BOX ELDER	GRL	
Garrison	MILLARD		MIL
Geneva	UTAH	GEV	
Genola	UTAH	GEN	
Glendale	KANE		KAN
Glenwood	SEVIER		SEV
Goldhill	TOOELE		TOC
Goshen	UTAH	GOS	
Grafton	WASHINGTON	ROC (part of Rock-	ville)
GRAND COUNTY		GRA	
Granite	SALT LAKE		SCO
Grantsville	TOOELE	GTV	
Green River	EMERY		EMR
Greenville	BEAVER		BVR
Greenwich	PIUTE		PIU
Greenwood	MILLARD		MIL
Grouse Creek	BOX ELDER		BEC
Grover	WAYNE		WAY
Gunlock	WASHINGTON		WSC
Gunnison	SANPETE		SPC
Gusher	UINTAH		UTC
Hailstone	WASATCH		WAC
Halls Crossing	SAN JUAN		SJC
Hamilton Fort	IRON		IRO
Hamlin Valley	IRON		IRO
Hanksville	WAYNE		WAY
Hanna	DUCHESNE		DCH
Harrisville	WEBER	HAR	
Hatch	GARFIELD		GRF
Hatton	MILLARD		MIL
Heber	WASTACH	HEB	
Helper	CARBON		CAR

Henefer	SUMMIT	HEN	
Henrieville	GARFIELD		GRF
Herriman	SALT LAKE	HER	
Hiawatha	CARBON		CAR
Hideway Valley	SANPETE		SPC
Highland	UTAH	HIG	
Hildale	WASHINGTON	HIL	
Hinckley	MILLARD	HIN	
Hite	SAN JUAN		SJC
Holden	MILLARD	HOL	
Holladay	SALT LAKE	HOD	
Honeyville	BOX ELDER	HON	
Hooper	WEBER	HOO	
Hot Springs	BOX ELDER		BEC
Hovenweep Mountain	SAN JUAN		SJC
Howell	BOX ELDER	HPW	
Hoytsville	SUMMIT		SUM
Huntington	EMERY		EMR
Huntsville	WEBER	HTV	
Hurricane	WASHINGTON	HUR	
Hyde Park	CACHE	HPC	
Hyrum	CACHE		CAC
Ibapah	TOOELE		TOC
Indianola	SANPETE		SPC
Ioka	DUCHESNE		DCH
IRON COUNTY			IRO
Iron Springs	IRON		IRO
Ivins	WASHINGTON	INI	
Jensen	UINTAH		UTC
Jericho	JUAB		JUA
Joseph	SEVIER		SEV
JUAB COUNTY			JUA
Junction	PIUTE	JUN	
Kamas	SUMMIT	KAM	
Kanab	KANE	KNB	
Kanarraville	IRON		IRO
KANE COUNTY			KAN
Kaneville	WEBER		WEC
Kanosh	MILLARD	KNS	
Kayenta	WASHINGTON	INI (part of Ivins)	
Kaysville	DAVIS	KAY	
Kearns	SALT LAKE		SCO
Keetley	WASATCH		WAC
Kelton	BOX ELDER		BEC
Kenilworth	CARBON		CAR
Kingston	PIUTE	KIN	
Knolls	TOOELE		TOC

Koosharem	SEVIER		SEV
La Sal	SAN JUAN		SJC
La Verkin	WASHINGTON	LAV	
Lake Powell	SAN JUAN		SJC
Lakepoint	TOOELE		TOC
Lakeshore	UTAH		UTA
Lakeside	BOX ELDER		BEC
Laketown	RICH		RIC
Lakeview	UTAH		UTA
Lapoint	UINTAH		UTC
Lark	SALT LAKE		SCO
Lawrence	EMERY		EMR
Layton	DAVIS	LAY	
Leamington	MILLARD	LEA	
Leeds	WASHINGTON	LEE	
Leeton	UINTAH		UTC
Lehi	UTAH	LEH	
Leland	UTAH		UTA
Leota	UINTAH		UTC
Levan	JUAB	LEV	
Lewiston	CACHE	LEW	
Liberty	WEBER		WEC
Lincoln	TOOELE		TOC
Lindon	UTAH	LIN	
Little Mountain	WEBER		WEC
Littleton	MORGAN		MRG
Loa	WAYNE	LOA	
Logan	CACHE	LOG	
Long Valley	KANE		KAN
Losepa	TOOELE		TOC
Low	TOOELE		TOC
Lucin	BOX ELDER		BEC
Lund	IRON		IRO
Lyman	WAYNE		WAY
Lynn	BOX ELDER		BEC
Lynndyl	MILLARD	LYN	
Madsen	BOX ELDER		BEC
Maeser	UINTAH		UTC
Magna	SALT LAKE		SCO
Mammoth	JUAB		JUA
Manderfield	BEAVER		BVR
Manila	DAGGETT	MNL	
Manti	SANPETE		SPC
Mantua	BOX ELDER	MNT	
Mapleton	UTAH	MAP	
Marion	SUMMIT		SUM
Marriott-Slaterville	WEBER	MSC	

Marysvale	PIUTE	MAR	
Mayfield	SANPETE		SPC
Meadow	MILLARD	MEA	
Meadowville	RICH		RIC
Mendon	CACHE	MEN	
Mexican Hat	SAN JUAN		SJC
Middleton	WASHINGTON	STG	(part of St. George)
Midvale	SALT LAKE	MID	
Midway	WASATCH	MWC	
Milburn	SANPETE		SPC
Milford	BEAVER	MLF	
Mill Fork	UTAH		UTA
MILLARD COUNTY			MIL
Mills	JUAB		JUA
Mills Junction	TOOELE		TOC
Millville	CACHE		CAC
Milton	MORGAN		MRG
Minersville	BEAVER		BVR
Moab	GRAND	MOA	
Modena	IRON		IRO
Mohrland	EMERY		EMR
Molen	EMERY		EMR
Mona	JUAB	MON	
Monarch	DUCHESNE		DCH
Monroe	SEVIER		SEV
Montezuma Creek	SAN JUAN		SJC
Monticello	SAN JUAN	MNC	
Monument Valley	SAN JUAN		SJC
Moore	EMERY		EMR
Morgan City	MORGAN	MOR	
MORGAN COUNTY			MRG
Moroni	SANPETE		SPC
Mt Carmel	KANE		KAN
Mt Emmons	DUCHESNE		DCH
Mt Green	MORGAN		MRG
Mt Home	DUCHESNE		DCH
Mt Olympus	SALT LAKE		SCO
Mt Pleasant	SANPETE		SPC
Mt Sterling	CACHE		CAC
Murray	SALT LAKE	MUR	
Myton	DUCHESNE		DCH
Naples	UINTAH	NAP	
National	CARBON		CAR
Navaho Lake	DUCHESNE		DCH
Neola	DUCHESNE		DCH
Nephi	JUAB	NEP	

New Harmony	WASHINGTON		WSC
Newcastle	IRON		IRO
Newton	CACHE	NEW	
Nibley	CACHE	NIB	
North Logan	CACHE	NLC	
North Ogden	WEBER	NOC	
North Salt Lake	DAVIS	NSL	
Oak City	MILLARD	OAK	
Oakley	SUMMIT	OKL	
Oasis	MILLARD		MIL
Ogden	WEBER	OGD	
Ogden City School Dist	WEBER	OSD	
Ophir	TOOELE	OPH	
Orangeville	EMERY	ORA	
Orderville	KANE		KAN
Orem	UTAH	ORE	
Orrey	WAYNE		WAY
Ouray	UINTAH		UTC
Palmyra	UTAH		UTA
Panguitch	GARFIELD		GRF
Paradise	CACHE		CAC
Paragonah	IRON		IRO
Park City	SUMMIT	PAC	
Park City East	WASATCH		WAC
Park Valley	BOX ELDER		BEC
Parowan	IRON		IRO
Partoun	JUAB		JUA
Payson	UTAH	PAY	
Penrose	BOX ELDER		BEC
Peoa	SUMMIT		SUM
Perry	BOX ELDER	PER	
Petersboro	CACHE		CAC
Peterson	MORGAN		MRG
Pickleville	RICH		RIC
Pigeon Hollow Junction	SANPETE		SPC
Pine Valley	WASHINGTON		WSC
Pineview	SUMMIT		SUM
Pinto	WASHINGTON		WSC
Pintura	WASHINGTON		WSC
PIUTE COUNTY			PIU
Plain City	WEBER	PLA	
Pleasant Grove	UTAH	PGC	
Pleasant View	WEBER	PVC	
Plymouth	BOX ELDER	PLY	
Portage	BOX ELDER		BEC
Porterville	MORGAN		MRG
Price	CARBON	PRI	

Promontory	BOX ELDER		BEC
Providence	CACHE	PRV	
Provo	UTAH	PRO	
Provo Canyon	UTAH		UTA
Randlett	UINTAH		UTC
Randolph	RICH	RAN	
Redmond	SEVIER	RED	
Redmonton	BOX ELDER		BEC
RICH COUNTY			RIC
Richfield	SEVIER	RCF	
Richmond	CACHE		CAC
Richville	MORGAN		MRG
River Heights	CACHE		CAC
Riverdale	WEBER	RVD	
Riverside	BOX ELDER		BEC
Riverton	SALT LAKE	RVT	
Rockville	WASHINGTON	ROC	
Rocky Ridge Town	JUAB	ROR	
Roosevelt	DUCHESNE	ROO	
Rosette	BOX ELDER		BEC
Round Valley	RICH		RIC
Roy	WEBER	ROY	
Rubys Inn	GARFIELD		GRF
Rush Valley	TOOELE	RUV	
Sage Creek Junction	RICH		RIC
Salem	UTAH	SLM	
Salina	SEVIER		SEV
Salt Lake City	SALT LAKE	SLC	
SALT LAKE COUNTY			SCO
Salt Lake Suburban			
Sanitary District #1	SALT LAKE	SSD	
Salt Springs	TOOELE		TOC
Samak	SUMMIT		SUM
SAN JUAN COUNTY			SJC
Sandy	SALT LAKE	SAN	
SANPETE COUNTY			SPC
Santa Clara	WASHINGTON	SAC	
Santaquin	UTAH	STQ	
Saratoga Springs	UTAH	SRT	
Scipio	MILLARD	SCI	
Scofield	CARBON		CAR
Sevier	SEVIER		SEV
SEVIER COUNTY			SEV
Shivwits (Federal)	WASHINGTON	YYY	
Sigurd	SEVIER		SEV
Silver City	JUAB		JUA
Silver Creek Junction	SUMMIT		SUM

Silver Fork	SALT LAKE		SCO
Silver Reef	WASHINGTON	LEE (part of Leeds)	
Smithfield	CACHE	SMI	
Snowbird	SALT LAKE		SCO
Snowville	BOX ELDER	SNO	
Snyderville	SUMMIT		SUM
Soldier Summit	WASATCH		WAC
South Jordan	SALT LAKE	SOJ	
South Ogden	WEBER	SOO	
South Salt Lake	SALT LAKE	SSL	
South Weber	DAVIS	SWC	
Spanish Fork	UTAH	SFC	
Spring City	SANPETE		SPC
Spring Glen	CARBON		CAR
Spring Lake	UTAH		UTA
Springdale	WASHINGTON	SPD	
Springville	UTAH	SPV	
St George	WASHINGTON	STG	
St John	TOOELE	RUV (became Rush Valley)	
Standrod	BOX ELDER		BEC
Stansbury Park	TOOELE		TOC
Sterling	SANPETE		SPC
Stockmore	DUCHESNE		DCH
Stockton	TOOELE	STO	
Stoddard	MORGAN		MRG
Sugarville	MILLARD		MIL
Summit	IRON		IRO
SUMMIT COUNTY			SUM
Summit Park	SUMMIT		SUM
Summit Point	SAN JUAN		SJC
Sundance	UTAH		UTA
Sunnyside	CARBON		CAR
Sunset	DAVIS	SUN	
Sutherland	MILLARD		MIL
Swan Creek	TOOELE		TOC
Syracuse	DAVIS	SYR	
Tabiona	DUCHESNE		DCH
Talmage	DUCHESNE		DCH
Taylor	WEBER		WEC
Taylorville	SALT LAKE	TAY	
Teasdale	WAYNE		WAY
Thatcher	BOX ELDER	THA	
Thistle	UTAH		UTA
Thompson Springs	GRAND		GRA
Ticaboo	GARFIELD		GRF
Timpe	TOOELE		TOC

Tintic	JUAB		JUA
Tooele City	TOOELE	TOO	
TOOELE COUNTY			TOC
Toquerville	WASHINGTON	TOQ	
Torrey	WAYNE		WAY
Tremonton	BOX ELDER	TRE	
Trenton	CACHE		CAC
Tridell	UINTAH		UTC
Tropic	GARFIELD		GRF
Trout Creek	JUAB		JUA
Tucker	UTAH		UTA
Ucolo	SAN JUAN		SJC
Uintah	WEBER	UIN	
UINTAH COUNTY			UTC
Upalco	DUCHESNE		DCH
Upton	SUMMIT		SUM
UTAH COUNTY			UTA
Uvada	IRON		IRO
Venice	SEVIER		SEV
Vernal	UINTAH	VER	
Vernon	TOOELE		TOC
Veyo	WASHINGTON		WSC
Vineyard	UTAH	VIN	
Virgin	WASHINGTON	VIR	
Wahsatch	SUMMIT		SUM
Wales	SANPETE		SPC
Wallsburg	WASATCH		WAC
Wanship	SUMMIT		SUM
Warren	WEBER		WEC
WASATCH COUNTY			WAC
Washington City	WASHINGTON	WAS	
Washakie	BOX ELDER		BEC
Washington Terrace	WEBER	WAT	
WASHINGTON COUNTY			WSC
WAYNE COUNTY			WAY
WEBER COUNTY			WEC
Webster Cove Junction	CACHE		CAC
Wellington	CARBON		CAR
Wellsville	CACHE		CAC
Wendover	TOOELE	WEN	
West Bountiful	DAVIS	WEB	
West Haven	WEBER	WEH	
West Jordan	SALT LAKE	WEJ	
West Point	DAVIS	WEP	
West Valley	SALT LAKE	WVC	
West Warren	WEBER		WEC
West Weber	WEBER		WEC

Westwater	GRAND		GRA
Whiterocks	UINTAH		UTC
Widtsoe Junction	GARFIELD		GRF
Wildwood	UTAH		UTA
Willard	BOX ELDER	WIL	
Wilson	WEBER		WEC
Wins	WASHINGTON		WSC
Woodland Hills	UTAH	WHO	
Woodland	SUMMIT		SUM
Woodruff	RICH		RIC
Woodrow	MILLARD		MIL
Woods Cross	DAVIS	WXC	
Woodside	EMERY		EMR
Yost	BOX ELDER		BEC
Young Ward	CACHE		CAC
Zane	IRON		IRO

**R156-56-801. Statewide Amendments to the IBC.**

The following are adopted as amendments to the IBC to be applicable statewide:

(1) All references to the ICC Electrical Code are deleted and replaced with the National Electrical Code adopted under Subsection R156-56-701(1) (b).

(2) Section 101.4.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

101.4.1 Electrical. The provisions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

(3) Section 106.3.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

106.3.2 Previous approval. If a lawful permit has been issued and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of the code and has not been abandoned, then the construction may be completed under the code in effect at the time of the issuance of the permit.

(4) In Section 109, a new section is added as follows:

109.3.5 Weather-resistive barrier and flashing. An inspection shall be made of the weather-resistive barrier as required by Section 1403.2 and flashing as required by Section 1405.3 to prevent water from entering the weather-resistant exterior wall envelope.

The remaining sections will be renumbered as follows:

109.3.6 Lath or gypsum board inspection

- 109.3.7 Fire-resistant penetrations
- 109.3.8 Energy efficiency inspections
- 109.3.9 Other inspections
- 109.3.10 Special inspections
- 109.3.11 Final inspection.

(5) Section 114.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

114.1 Authority. Whenever the building official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or other pertinent laws or ordinances or dangerous or unsafe, the building official is authorized to stop work.

(6) In Section 202, the definition for Assisted Living Facility is deleted and replaced with the following:

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. See Section 308.1.1.

(7) Section 305.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

305.2 Day care. The building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision, child day care centers, or personal care services of more than four children shall be classified as a Group E occupancy. See Section 421 for special requirements for Group E child day care centers.

Exception: Areas used for child day care purposes with a Residential Certificate, Family License or Family Group License may be located in a Group R-2 or R-3 occupancy as provided in Section 310.1 or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2.

Child day care centers providing care for more than 100 children 2 1/2 years or less of age shall be classified as Group I-4.

(8) In Section 308 the following definitions are added:

308.1.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

TYPE I ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. A residential facility licensed by the Utah Department of Health that provides a protected living arrangement for ambulatory, non-restrained persons who are capable of achieving mobility sufficient to exit the facility without the assistance of another person.

TYPE II ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. A residential facility licensed by the Utah Department of Health that provides an array of coordinated supportive personal and health care services to residents who meet the definition of semi-independent.

SEMI-INDEPENDENT. A person who is:

A. Physically disabled but able to direct his or her own care; or

B. Cognitively impaired or physically disabled but able to

evacuate from the facility with the physical assistance of one person.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT/SUPPORT ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. A residential treatment/support assisted living facility which creates a group living environment for four or more residents licensed by the Utah Department of Human Services, and provides a protected living arrangement for ambulatory, non-restrained persons who are capable of achieving mobility sufficient to exit the facility without the physical assistance of another person.

(9) Section 308.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures, or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: residential board and care facilities, type I assisted living facilities, residential treatment/support assisted living facility, half-way houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug centers and convalescent facilities. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as a Group R-4.

(10) Section 308.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

308.3 Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than three persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to the following: hospitals, nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities), mental hospitals, detoxification facilities, ambulatory surgical centers with two or more operating rooms where care is less than 24 hours, outpatient medical care facilities for ambulatory patients (accommodating more than five such patients in each tenant space) which may render the patient incapable of unassisted self-preservation, and type II assisted living facilities. Type II assisted living facilities with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-4. Type II assisted living facilities as defined in 308.1.1 with at least six and not more than sixteen residents shall be classified as a Group I-1 facility.

(11) Section 308.3.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

308.3.1 Child care facility. A child care facility that provides care on a 24 hour basis to more than four children 2 1/2 years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-2.

(12) Section 308.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:

308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by persons of any age who receive custodial care less than 24 hours by individuals other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. A facility such as the above with four or fewer persons shall be classified as an R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2. Places of worship during religious functions and Group E child day care centers are not included.

(13) Section 308.5.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

308.5.2 Child care facility. A facility that provides supervision and personal care on less than a 24 hour basis for more than 100 children 2 1/2 years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-4.

(14) Section 310.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

310.1 Residential Group "R". Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classed as an Institutional Group I. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

R-1: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature (less than 30 days) including: Boarding Houses (transient) and congregate living facilities, Hotels (transient), and Motels (transient).

Exception: Boarding houses and congregate living facilities accommodating 10 persons or less shall be classified as a Residential Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2.

R-2: Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including: Apartment Houses, Boarding houses (not transient) and congregate living facilities, Convents, Dormitories, Fraternities and Sororities, Monasteries, Vacation timeshare properties, Hotels (non transient), and Motels (non transient).

Exception: Boarding houses and congregate living facilities accommodating 10 persons or less shall be classified as a

Residential Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2.

R-3: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as R-1, R-2, R-4 or I and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units, as applicable in Section 101.2, or adult and child care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons of any age for less than 24 hours. Adult and child care facilities that are within a single family home are permitted to comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2. Areas used for day care purposes may be located in a residential dwelling unit under all of the following conditions:

1. Compliance with the Utah Administrative Code, R710-8, Day Care Rules, as enacted under the authority of the Utah Fire Prevention Board.

2. Use is approved by the State Department of Health, as enacted under the authority of the Utah Child Care Licensing Act, UCA, Sections 26-39-101 through 26-39-110, and in any of the following categories:

- a. Utah Administrative Code, R430-50, Residential Certificate Child Care Standards.

- b. Utah Administrative Code, R430-90, Licensed Family Child Care.

3. Compliance with all zoning regulations of the local regulator.

R-4: Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities or Residential Treatment/Support Assisted Living Facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3 except as otherwise provided for in this code or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2.

(15) In Section 310.2 the definition for Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities is deleted and replaced with the following:

See Section 308.1.1.

(16) A new section 421 is added as follows:

Section 421 Group E Child Day Care Centers. Group E child day care centers shall comply with Section 421.

421.1 Location at grade. Group E child day care centers shall be located at the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Child day care spaces for children over the age of 24 months may be located on the second floor of buildings equipped with automatic fire protection throughout and an

automatic fire alarm system.

421.2 Egress. All Group E child day care spaces with an occupant load of more than 10 shall have a second means of egress. If the second means of egress is not an exit door leading directly to the exterior, the room shall have an emergency escape and rescue window complying with Section 1026.

(17) In Section 707.14.1 Exception 4 is deleted.

(18) In Section (F)902, the definition for record drawings is deleted and replaced with the following:

(F)RECORD DRAWINGS. Drawings ("as builds") that document all aspects of a fire protection system as installed.

(19) In Section (F)903.2.3 condition 2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access; or

(20) In Section (F)903.2.6 condition 2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access; or

(21) Section (F)903.2.7 is deleted and replaced with the following:

(F)903.2.7 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

Exceptions:

1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code For One- and Two-Family Dwellings.

2. Group R-4 fire areas not more than 4,500 gross square feet and not containing more than 16 residents, provided the building is equipped throughout with an approved fire alarm system that is interconnected and receives its primary power from the building wiring and a commercial power system.

(22) In Section F903.2.8 condition 2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

2. Where a Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access; or

(23) Section (F)903.2.9 is deleted and replaced with the following:

(F)903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as parking garages in accordance with Section 406.2 or where located beneath other groups.

Exception 1: Parking garages of less than 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>) accessory to Group R-3 occupancies.

Exception 2: Open parking garages not located beneath other groups if one of the following conditions is met:

a. Access is provided for fire fighting operations to within 150 feet (45,720 mm) of all portions of the parking garage as measured from the approved fire department vehicle access; or

b. Class I standpipes are installed throughout the parking garage.

(24) In Section (F)903.2.9.1 the last clause "where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>)" is deleted.

(25) Section (F)904.11 and Subsections (F)904.11.3, (F)904.11.3.1, (F)904.11.4 and (F)904.11.4.1 are deleted and replaced with the following:

(F)904.11 Commercial cooking systems. The automatic fire-extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Pre-engineered automatic extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL 300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. The system shall be installed in accordance with this code, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with the referenced standard for wet-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17A.

Exception: Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested in accordance with UL 710B and listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code.

(Subsections (F)904.11.1 and (F)904.11.2 remain unchanged.

(26) Section (F)907.2.10 is deleted and replaced with the following:

(F)907.2.10 Single- and multiple-station alarms. Listed single- and multiple-station smoke alarms complying with U.L. 217 shall be installed in accordance with the provision of this code and the household fire-warning equipment provision of NFPA 72. Listed single- and multiple-station carbon monoxide detectors shall comply with U.L. 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 720.

(F)907.2.10.1 Smoke alarms. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in the locations described in Sections (F)907.2.10.1.1 through (F)907.2.10.1.3.

(F)907.2.10.1.1 Group R-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in all of the following locations in Group R-1:

1. In sleeping areas.

2. In every room in the path of the means of egress from the sleeping area to the door leading from the sleeping unit.

3. In each story within the sleeping unit, including basements. For sleeping units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

(F)907.2.10.1.2 Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1, regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:

1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.

2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.

3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements and cellars but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

(F)907.2.10.1.3 Group I-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in sleeping areas in occupancies in Group I-1.

Exception: Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall not be required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section (F)907.2.6.

(F)907.2.10.2 Carbon monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed on each habitable level of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1 equipped with fuel burning appliances.

(F)907.2.10.3. Power source. In new construction, required alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Alarms shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than as required for overcurrent protection.

Exception: Alarms are not required to be equipped with battery backup in Group R-1 where they are connected to an emergency electrical system.

(F)907.2.10.4 Interconnection. Where more than one alarm is required to be installed with an individual dwelling unit in Group R-2, R-3, or R-4, or within an individual sleeping unit in Group R-1, the alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner

that the activation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit. The alarm shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed. Approved combination smoke and carbon-monoxide detectors shall be permitted.

(F)907.2.10.5 Acceptance testing. When the installation of the alarm devices is complete, each detector and interconnecting wiring for multiple-station alarm devices shall be tested in accordance with the household fire warning equipment provisions of NFPA 72 and NFPA 720, as applicable.

(27) In Section 1007.3 a new exception 6 is added as follows:

6. Areas of refuge are not required at exit stairways in buildings or facilities equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

(28) In Section 1007.4 the word "exception" is changed to "exception 1" and an exception 2 is added as follows:

2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in buildings or facilities equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

(29) In Section 1008.1.8.3, a new subparagraph (5) is added as follows:

(5) Doors in Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies, where the clinical needs of the patients require specialized security measures for their safety, approved access controlled egress may be installed when all the following are met:

5.1 The controlled egress doors shall unlock upon activation of the automatic fire sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.

5.2 The facility staff can unlock the controlled egress doors by either sensor or keypad.

5.3 The controlled egress doors shall unlock upon loss of power.

(30) In Section 1009.3, Exception #4 is deleted and replaced with the following:

4. In Group R-3 occupancies, within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies, and in Group U occupancies that are accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy, or accessory to individual dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies, the maximum riser height shall be 8 inches (203 mm) and the minimum tread depth shall be 9 inches (229 mm). The minimum winder tread depth at the walk line shall be 10 inches (254 mm), and the minimum winder tread depth shall be 6 inches (152 mm). A nosing not less than 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) but not more than 1.25 inches (32 mm) shall be provided on stairways with solid risers where the

tread depth is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

(31) In Section 1009.10 Exception 6 is added as follows:

6. In occupancies in Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2 and in occupancies in Group U, which are accessory to an occupancy in Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2, handrails shall be provided on at least one side of stairways consisting of four or more risers.

(32) Section 1012.3 is amended to include the following exception at the end of the section:

Exception. Non-circular handrails serving an individual unit in a Group R-1, Group R-2 or Group R-3 occupancy with a perimeter greater than 6 1/4 inches (160 mm) shall provide a graspable finger recess area on both sides of the profile. The finger recess shall begin within a distance of 3/4 inch (19 mm) measured vertically from the tallest portion of the profile and achieve a depth of at least 5/16 inch (8 mm) within 7/8 inch (22 mm) below the widest portion of the profile. This required depth shall continue for at least 3/8 inch (10 mm) to a level that is not less than 1 3/4 inches (45 mm) below the tallest portion of the profile. The minimum width of the handrail above the recess shall be 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) to a maximum of 2 3/4 inches (70 mm). Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01 inch (0.25 mm).

(33) In Section 1013.2 Exception 3 is added as follows:

3. For occupancies in Group R-3 and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, as applicable in Section 101.2, guards shall form a protective barrier not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in height.

(34) In Section 1015.2.2 the following sentence is added at the end:

Additional exits or exit access doorways shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked, the others will be available.

(35) A new Section 1109.7.1 is added as follows:

1109.7.1 Platform (wheelchair) lifts. All platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be capable of independent operation without a key.

(36) In Section 1208.4 subparagraph 1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 165 square feet (15.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of floor area. An additional 100 square feet (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.

(37) Section 1405.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1405.3 Flashing. Flashing shall be installed in such a manner so as to prevent moisture from entering the wall or to

redirect it to the exterior. Flashings shall be installed at the perimeters of exterior door and window assemblies, penetrations and terminations of exterior wall assemblies, exterior wall intersections with roofs, chimneys, porches, decks, balconies and similar projections and at built-in gutters and similar locations where moisture could enter the wall. Flashing with projected flanges shall be installed on both sides and the ends of copings, under sills and continuously above projected trim. A flashing shall be installed at the intersection of the foundation to stucco, masonry, siding or brick veneer. The flashing shall be on an approved corrosion-resistant flashing with a 1/2" drip leg extending past exterior side of the foundation.

(38) In Section 1605.2.1, the formula shown as " $f_2 = 0.2$  for other roof configurations" is deleted and replaced with the following:

$f_2 = 0.20 + .025(A-5)$  for other configurations where roof snow load exceeds 30 psf

$f_2 = 0$  for roof snow loads of 30 psf (1.44kN/m<sup>2</sup>) or less.

Where A = Elevation above sea level at the location of the structure (ft/1000).

(39) In Section 1605.3.1 and section 1605.3.2, Exception number 2 in each section is deleted and replaced with the following:

2. Flat roof snow loads of 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kNm<sup>2</sup>) or less need not be combined with seismic loads. Where flat roof snow loads exceed 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kNm<sup>2</sup>), the snow loads may be reduced in accordance with the following in load combinations including both snow and seismic loads.  $W_s$  as calculated below, shall be combined with seismic loads.

$W_s = (0.20 + 0.025(A-5))P_f$  is greater than or equal to 0.20  $P_f$

Where

$W_s$  = Weight of snow to be included in seismic calculations;

A = Elevation above sea level at the location of the structure (ft/1000)

$P_f$  = Design roof snow load, psf

For the purpose of this section, snow load shall be assumed uniform on the roof footprint without including the effects of drift or sliding. The Importance Factor, I, used in calculating  $P_f$  may be considered 1.0 for use in the formula for  $W_s$ .

(40) In Table 1607.1 number 9 is deleted and replaced with the following:

TABLE 1607.1 NUMBER 9

Occupancy or Use	Uniform	Concentrated
------------------	---------	--------------

	(psf)	(lbs)
9. Decks, except residential	Same as occupancy served <sup>h</sup>	
9.1 Residential decks	60 psf	

(41) Section 1608.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1608.1 General. Except as modified in section 1608.1.1, 1608.1.2, and 1608.1.3 design snow loads shall be determined in accordance with Section 7 of ASCE 7, but the design roof load shall not be less than that determined by Section 1607.

(42) Section 1608.1.1 is added as follows:

1608.1.1 Section 7.4.5 of Section 7 of ASCE 7 referenced in Section 1608.1 of the IBC is deleted and replaced with the following:

Section 7.4.5 Ice Dams and Icicles Along Eaves. Where ground snow loads exceed 75 psf, eaves shall be capable of sustaining a uniformly distributed load of  $2p_f$  on all overhanging portions. No other loads except dead loads shall be present on the roof when this uniformly distributed load is applied. All building exits under down-slope eaves shall be protected from sliding snow and ice.

(43) Section 1608.1.2 is added as follows:

1608.1.2 Utah Snow Loads. The ground snow load,  $P_g$ , to be used in the determination of design snow loads for buildings and other structures shall be determined by using the following formula:  $P_g = (P_o^2 + S^2(A-A_o)^2)^{0.5}$  for A greater than  $A_o$ , and  $P_g = P_o$  for A less than or equal to  $A_o$ .

WHERE

$P_g$  = Ground snow load at a given elevation (psf)

$P_o$  = Base ground snow load (psf) from Table No. 1608.1.2(a)

$S$  = Change in ground snow load with elevation (psf/100 ft.)

From Table No. 1608.1.2(a)

$A$  = Elevation above sea level at the site (ft./1000)

$A_o$  = Base ground snow elevation from Table 1608.1.2(a) (ft./1000)

The building official may round the roof snow load to the nearest 5 psf. The ground snow load,  $P_g$ , may be adjusted by the building official when a licensed engineer or architect submits data substantiating the adjustments. A record of such action together with the substantiating data shall be provided to the division for a permanent record.

The building official may also directly adopt roof snow loads in accordance with Table 1608.1.2(b), provided the site is no more than 100 ft. higher than the listed elevation.

Where the minimum roof live load in accordance with section 1607.11 is greater than the design roof snow load, such roof live load shall be used for design, however, it shall not be reduced to a load lower than the design roof snow load. Drifting need not be considered for roof snow loads less than 20 psf.

(44) Table 1608.1.2(a) and Table 1608.1.2(b) are added as follows:

TABLE NO. 1608.1.2(a)  
STATE OF UTAH - REGIONAL SNOW LOAD FACTORS

COUNTY	P <sub>o</sub>	S	A <sub>o</sub>
Beaver	43	63	6.2
Box Elder	43	63	5.2
Cache	50	63	4.5
Carbon	43	63	5.2
Daggett	43	63	6.5
Davis	43	63	4.5
Duchesne	43	63	6.5
Emery	43	63	6.0
Garfield	43	63	6.0
Grand	36	63	6.5
Iron	43	63	5.8
Juab	43	63	5.2
Kane	36	63	5.7
Millard	43	63	5.3
Morgan	57	63	4.5
Piute	43	63	6.2
Rich	57	63	4.1
Salt Lake	43	63	4.5
San Juan	43	63	6.5
Sanpete	43	63	5.2
Sevier	43	63	6.0
Summit	86	63	5.0
Tooele	43	63	4.5
Uintah	43	63	7.0
Utah	43	63	4.5
Wasatch	86	63	5.0
Washington	29	63	6.0
Wayne	36	63	6.5
Weber	43	63	4.5

TABLE NO. 1608.1.2(b)  
RECOMMENDED SNOW LOADS FOR SELECTED UTAH CITIES AND TOWNS (2)

		Roof Snow Load (PSF)	Ground Snow Load (PSF)
Beaver County			
Beaver	5920 ft.	43	62
Box Elder County			
Brigham City	4300 ft.	30	43
Tremonton	4290 ft.	30	43
Cache County			
Logan	4530 ft.	35	50
Smithfield	4595 ft.	35	50
Carbon County			
Price	5550 ft.	30	43
Daggett County			
Manila	5377 ft.	30	43
Davis County			
Bountiful	4300 ft.	30	43
Farmington	4270 ft.	30	43
Layton	4400 ft.	30	43
Fruit Heights	4500 ft.	40	57
Duchesne County			
Duchesne	5510 ft.	30	43
Roosevelt	5104 ft.	30	43
Emery County			
Castledale	5660 ft.	30	43
Green River	4070 ft.	25	36
Garfield County			
Panguitch	6600 ft.	30	43
Grand County			
Moab	3965 ft.	25	36
Iron County			
Cedar City	5831 ft.	30	43
Juab County			
Nephi	5130 ft.	30	43
Kane County			
Kanab	5000 ft.	25	36
Millard County			
Millard	5000 ft.	30	43
Delta	4623 ft.	30	43
Morgan County			
Morgan	5064 ft.	40	57
Piute County			
Piute	5996 ft.	30	43
Rich County			
Woodruff	6315 ft.	40	57
Salt Lake County			

Murray	4325 ft.	30	43
Salt Lake City	4300 ft.	30	43
Sandy	4500 ft.	30	43
West Jordan	4375 ft.	30	43
West Valley	4250 ft.	30	43
San Juan County			
Blanding	6200 ft.	30	43
Monticello	6820 ft.	35	50
Sanpete County			
Fairview	6750 ft.	35	50
Mt. Pleasant	5900 ft.	30	43
Manti	5740 ft.	30	43
Ephraim	5540 ft.	30	43
Gunnison	5145 ft.	30	43
Sevier County			
Salina	5130 ft.	30	43
Richfield	5270 ft.	30	43
Summit County			
Coalville	5600 ft.	60	86
Kamas	6500 ft.	70	100
Park City	6800 ft.	100	142
Park City	8400 ft.	162	231
Summit Park	7200 ft.	90	128
Tooele County			
Tooele	5100 ft.	30	43
Uintah County			
Vernal	5280 ft.	30	43
Utah County			
American Fork	4500 ft.	30	43
Orem	4650 ft.	30	43
Pleasant Grove	5000 ft.	30	43
Provo	5000 ft.	30	43
Spanish Fork	4720 ft.	30	43
Wasatch County			
Heber	5630 ft.	60	86
Washington County			
Central	5209 ft.	25	36
Dameron	4550 ft.	25	36
Leeds	3460 ft.	20	29
Rockville	3700 ft.	25	36
Santa Clara	2850 ft.	15 (1)	21
St. George	2750 ft.	15 (1)	21
Wayne County			
Loa	7080 ft.	30	43
Hanksville	4308 ft.	25	36
Weber County			
North Ogden	4500 ft.	40	57

## NOTES

(1) The IBC requires a minimum live load - See 1607.11.2.

(2) This table is informational only in that actual site elevations may vary. Table is only valid if site elevation is within 100 feet of the listed elevation.

(45) Section 1608.1.3 is added as follows:

1608.1.3 Thermal Factor. The value for the thermal factor,  $C_t$ , used in calculation of  $p_f$  shall be determined from Table 7.3 in ASCE 7.

Exception: Except for unheated structures, the value of  $C_t$  need not exceed 1.0 when ground snow load,  $P_g$  is calculated using Section 1608.1.2 as amended.

(46) Section 1608.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1608.2 Ground Snow Loads. The ground snow loads to be used in determining the design snow loads for roofs in states other than Utah are given in Figure 1608.2 for the contiguous United States and Table 1608.2 for Alaska. Site-specific case studies shall be made in areas designated CS in figure 1608.2. Ground snow loads for sites at elevations above the limits indicated in Figure 1608.2 and for all sites within the CS areas shall be approved. Ground snow load determination for such sites shall be based on an extreme value statistical analysis of data available in the vicinity of the site using a value with a 2-percent annual probability of being exceeded (50-year mean recurrence interval). Snow loads are zero for Hawaii, except in mountainous regions as approved by the building official.

(47) In Section 1609.1.1 a new exception number 5 is added as follows:

5. The wind design procedure as found in Section 1616 through 1624 of the 1997 Uniform Building Code may be used as an alternative wind design procedure for:

(a) items 1 through 3 listed in Table 16-H of the 1997 Uniform Building Code provided that the building or component being designed meets the limits for the Simplified Method as defined in ASCE 6.4.1.1 and 6.4.1.2 of ASCE 7; or

(b) items 4 through 7 listed in Table 16-H of the 1997 Uniform Building Code.

The Importance Factor,  $I$ , shall be determined in accordance with Table 6-1 of ASCE 7.

(48) Section 1613.7 is added as follows:

1613.7 ASCE 12.7.2 and 12.14.18.1 of Section 12 of ASCE 7 referenced in Section 1613.1, Definition of  $W$ , Item 4 is deleted and replaced with the following:

4. Where the flat roof snow load,  $P_f$ , exceeds 30 psf, the snow load included in seismic design shall be calculated, in accordance with the following formula:  $W_s = (0.20 + 0.025(A - 5))P_f$  is greater than or equal to 0.20  $P_f$

WHERE:

$W_s$  = Weight of snow to be included in seismic calculations;

$A$  = Elevation above sea level at the location of the structure (ft/1000)

$P_f$  = Design roof snow load, psf

For the purposes of this section, snow load shall be assumed uniform on the roof footprint without including the effects of drift or sliding. The Importance Factor,  $I$ , used in calculating  $P_f$  may be considered 1.0 for use in the formula for  $W_s$ .

(49) A new Section 1613.8 is added as follows:

1613.8 ASCE 7, Section 13.5.6.2.2 paragraph (e) is modified to read as follows:

(e) Penetrations shall have a sleeve or adapter through the ceiling tile to allow for free movement of at least 1 inch (25 mm) in all horizontal directions.

Exceptions:

1. Where rigid braces are used to limit lateral deflections.

2. At fire sprinkler heads in frangible surfaces per NFPA 13.

(50) Section 1805.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1805.5 Foundation walls. Concrete and masonry foundation walls shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 19 or 21, respectively. Foundation walls that are laterally supported at the top and bottom and within the parameters of Tables 1805.5(1) through 1805.5(5) are permitted to be designed and constructed in accordance with Sections 1805.5.1 through 1805.5.5. Concrete foundation walls may also be constructed in accordance with Section 1805.5.8.

(51) A new section 1805.5.8 is added as follows:

1805.5.8 Empirical foundation design. Group R, Division 3 Occupancies three stories or less in height, and Group U Occupancies, which are constructed in accordance with Section 2308, or with other methods employing repetitive wood-frame construction or repetitive cold-formed steel structural member construction, shall be permitted to have concrete foundations constructed in accordance with Table 1805.5(6).

(52) Table 1805.5(6) is added as follows:

Table 1805.5(6), entitled "Empirical Foundation Walls, dated January 1, 2007, published by the Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing is hereby

adopted and incorporated by reference. Table 1805.5(6) identifies foundation requirements for empirical walls.

(53) A new section 2306.1.5 is added as follows:

2306.1.5 Load duration factors. The allowable stress increase of 1.15 for snow load, shown in Table 2.3.2, Frequently Used Load Duration Factors,  $C_d$ , of the National Design Specifications, shall not be utilized at elevations above 5,000 feet (1524 M).

(54) In Section 2308.6 the following exception is added:

Exception: Where foundation plates or sills are bolted or anchored to the foundation with not less than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) diameter steel bolts or approved anchors, embedded at least 7 inches (178 mm) into concrete or masonry and spaced not more than 32 inches (816 mm) apart, there shall be a minimum of two bolts or anchor straps per piece located not less than 4 inches (102 mm) from each end of each piece. A properly sized nut and washer shall be tightened on each bolt to the plate.

(55) Section 2506.2.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

2506.2.1 Other materials. Metal suspension systems for acoustical and lay-in panel ceilings shall conform with ASTM C635 listed in Chapter 35 and Section 13.5.6 of ASCE 7-05, as amended in Section 1613.8, for installation in high seismic areas.

(56) In Section 2902.1, the title for Table 2902.1 is deleted and replaced with the following and footnote e is added as follows: Table 2902.1, Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Facilities<sup>a, e</sup>.

FOOTNOTE: e. When provided, in public toilet facilities there shall be an equal number of diaper changing facilities in male toilet rooms and female toilet rooms.

(57) Section 3006.5 Shunt Trip, the following exception is added:

Exception: Hydraulic elevators and roped hydraulic elevators with a rise of 50 feet or less.

(58) A new section 3403.2.4 is added as follows:

3403.2.4 Parapet bracing, wall anchors, and other appendages. Buildings constructed prior to 1975 shall have parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages such as cornices, spires, towers, tanks, signs, statuary, etc. evaluated by a licensed engineer when said building is undergoing reroofing, or alteration of or repair to said feature. Such parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages shall be evaluated in accordance with 75% of the seismic forces as specified in Section 1613. When allowed by the local building official, alternate methods of equivalent strength as referenced in Subsection R156-56-701(2) will be considered when accompanied by engineer sealed

drawings, details and calculations. When found to be deficient because of design or deteriorated condition, the engineer's [shall prepare specific] recommendations to anchor, brace, reinforce, or remove the deficient feature shall be implemented.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Group R-3 and U occupancies.
2. Unreinforced masonry parapets need not be braced according to the above stated provisions provided that the maximum height of an unreinforced masonry parapet above the level of the diaphragm tension anchors or above the parapet braces shall not exceed one and one-half times the thickness of the parapet wall. The parapet height may be a maximum of two and one-half times its thickness in other than Seismic Design Categories D, E, or F.

(59) Section 3406.4 is deleted and replaced with the following:

3406.4 Change in Occupancy. When a change in occupancy results in a structure being reclassified to a higher Occupancy Category (as defined in Table 1604.5), or when such change of occupancy results in a design occupant load increase of 100% or more, the structure shall conform to the seismic requirements for a new structure.

Exceptions:

1. Specific seismic detailing requirements of this code or ASCE 7 for a new structure shall not be required to be met where it can be shown that the level of performance and seismic safety is equivalent to that of a new structure. Such analysis shall consider the regularity, overstrength, redundancy and ductility of the structure within the context of the existing and retrofit (if any) detailing providing. Alternatively, the building official may allow the structure to be upgraded in accordance with referenced sections as found in Subsection R156-56-701(2).
2. When a change of use results in a structure being reclassified from Occupancy Category I or II to Occupancy Category III and the structure is located in a seismic map area where  $S_{DS}$  is less than 0.33, compliance with the seismic requirements of this code and ASCE 7 are not required.
3. Where design occupant load increase is less than 25 occupants and the Occupancy Category does not change.

(60) The exception in 3409.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

Exception: Type B dwelling or sleeping units required by section 1107 are not required to be provided in existing buildings and facilities, except when an existing occupancy is changed to R-2.

(61) In Section 3409.4, number 7 is added as follows:

7. When a change of occupancy in a building or portion of

a building results in a Group R-2 occupancy as determined in section 1107.6.2, not less than 20 percent of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type B dwelling or sleeping units. These dwelling or sleeping units may be located on any floor of the building provided with an accessible route. Two percent, but not less than one, of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type A dwelling units.

(62) The following referenced standard is added under NFPA in chapter 35:

TABLE

Number	Title	Referenced in code Section number
720-05 907.2.10.5	Recommended Practice for the Installation of Household Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment	907.2.10,

**R156-56-803. Statewide Amendments to the IPC.**

The following are adopted as amendments to the IPC to be applicable statewide:

(1) In Section 202, the definition for "Backflow Backpressure, Low Head" is deleted in its entirety.

(2) In Section 202, the definition for "Backsiphonage" is deleted and replaced with the following:

Backsiphonage. The backflow of potentially contaminated, polluted or used water into the potable water system as a result of the pressure in the potable water system falling below atmospheric pressure of the plumbing fixtures, pools, tanks or vats connected to the potable water distribution piping.

(3) In Section 202, the following definition is added:

Certified Backflow Preventer Assembly Tester. A person who has shown competence to test Backflow prevention assemblies to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction under Subsection 19-4-104(4), Utah Code Ann. (1953), as amended.

(4) In Section 202, the definition for "Cross Connection" is deleted and replaced with the following:

Cross Connection. Any physical connection or potential connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other either water of unknown or questionable safety or steam, gas or chemical, whereby there exists the possibility for flow from one system to the other, with the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two systems (see "Backflow").

(5) In Section 202, the following definition is added:

Heat Exchanger (Potable Water). A device to transfer heat between two physically separated fluids (liquid or steam), one

of which is potable water.

(6) In Section 202, the definition for "Potable Water" is deleted and replaced with the following:

Potable Water. Water free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming to the Titles 19-4 and 19-5, Utah Code Ann. (1953), as amended and the regulations of the public health authority having jurisdiction.

(7) In Section 202, the following definition is added:

S-Trap. A trap having its weir installed above the inlet of the vent connection.

(8) In Section 202, the definition for "Water Heater" is deleted and replaced with the following:

Water Heater. A closed vessel in which water is heated by the combustion of fuels or electricity and is withdrawn for use external to the system at pressures not exceeding 160 psig (1100 kPa (gage)), including the apparatus by which heat is generated, and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Celsius).

(9) Section 304.3 Meter Boxes is deleted.

(10) Section 305.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:

305.5 Pipes through or under footings or foundation walls. Any pipe that passes under or through a footing or through a foundation wall shall be protected against structural settlement.

(11) Section 305.8 is deleted and replaced with the following:

305.8 Protection against physical damage. In concealed locations where piping, other than cast-iron or galvanized steel, is installed through holes or notches in studs, joists, rafters or similar members less than 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) from the nearest edge of the member, the pipe shall be protected by shield plates. Protective shield plates shall be minimum of 1/16 inch-thick (1.6 mm) steel, shall cover the area of the pipe where the member is notched or bored, and shall be at least the thickness of the framing member penetrated.

(12) Section 305.10 is added as follows:

Section 305.10 Improper Connections. No drain, waste, or vent piping shall be drilled and tapped for the purpose of making connections.

(13) Section 311.1 is deleted.

(14) Section 312.9 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

312.9 Backflow assembly testing. The premise owner or his designee shall have backflow prevention assemblies operation

tested at the time of installation, repair and relocation and at least on an annual basis thereafter, or more frequently as required by the authority having jurisdiction. Testing shall be performed by a Certified Backflow Preventer Assembly Tester. The assemblies that are subject to this paragraph are the Spill Resistant Vacuum Breaker, the Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly, the Double Check Backflow Prevention Assembly, the Double Check Detector Assembly Backflow Preventer, the Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer, and Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly.

(15) In Section 403.1 footnote e is added as follows:

FOOTNOTE: e. When provided, in public toilet facilities there shall be an equal number of diaper changing facilities in male toilet rooms and female toilet rooms.

(16) In Section 406.3, an exception is added as follows:

Exception: Gravity discharge clothes washers, when properly trapped and vented, shall be allowed to be directly connected to the drainage system or indirectly discharge into a properly sized catch basin, trench drain, or other approved indirect waste receptor installed for the purpose of receiving such waste.

(17) A new section 406.4 is added as follows:

406.4 Automatic clothes washer metal safe pans. Metal safe pans, when installed under automatic clothes washers, shall only be allowed to receive the unintended discharge from a leaking appliance, valve, supply hose, or overflowing waste water from the clothes washer standpipe. Clothes washer metal safe pans shall not be used as indirect waste receptors to receive the discharge of waste water from any other equipment, appliance, appurtenance, drain pipe, etc. Each safe pan shall be provided with an approved trap seal primer, conforming to ASSE 1018 or 1044 or a deep seal trap. The sides of the safe pan shall be no less than 1 1/2" high and shall be soldered at the joints to provide a water tight seal.

406.4.1 Safe pan outlet. The safe pan outlet shall be no less than 1 1/2" in diameter and shall be located in a visible and accessible location to facilitate cleaning and maintenance. The outlet shall be flush with the surface of the pan so as not to allow water retention within the pan.

(18) Section 412.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

412.1 Approval. Floor drains shall be made of ABS, PVC, cast-iron, stainless steel, brass, or other approved materials that are listed for the use.

(19) Section 412.5 is added as follows:

412.5 Public toilet rooms. All public toilet rooms shall be equipped with at least one floor drain.

(20) Section 418.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

418.1 Approval. Sinks shall conform to ANSI Z124.6, ASME A112.19.1M, ASME A112.19.2M, ASME A112.19.3M, ASME A112.19.4M, ASME A112.19.9M, CSA B45.1, CSA B45.2, CSA B45.3, CSA B45.4 or NSF 2.

(21) Section 504.6.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

504.6.2 Material. Relief valve discharge piping shall be of those materials listed in Tables 605.4 and 605.5 and meet the requirements for Sections 605.4 and 605.5 or shall be tested, rated and approved for such use in accordance with ASME A112.4.1. Piping from safety pan drains shall meet the requirements of Section 804.1 and be constructed of those materials listed in Section 702.

(22) Section 504.7.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

504.7.2 Pan drain termination. The pan drain shall extend full-size and terminate over a suitably located indirect waste receptor, floor drain or extend to the exterior of the building and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) and not more than 24 inches (610 mm) above the adjacent ground surface. When permitted by the administrative authority, the pan drain may be directly connected to a soil stack, waste stack, or branch drain. The pan drain shall be individually trapped and vented as required in Section 907.1. The pan drain shall not be directly or indirectly connected to any vent. The trap shall be provided with a trap primer conforming to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044.

(23) A new section 504.7.3 is added as follows:

504.7.3 Pan Designation. A water heater pan shall be considered an emergency receptor designated to receive the discharge of water from the water heater only and shall not receive the discharge from any other fixtures, devices or equipment.

(24) Section 602.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

602.3 Individual water supply. Where a potable public water supply is not available, individual sources of potable water supply shall be utilized provided that the source has been developed in accordance with Sections 73-3-1, 73-3-3, and 73-3-25, Utah Code Ann. (1953), as amended, as administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water Rights. In addition, the quality of the water shall be approved by the local health department having jurisdiction. The source shall supply sufficient quantity of water to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(25) Sections 602.3.1, 602.3.2, 602.3.3, 602.3.4, 602.3.5 and 602.3.5.1 are deleted in their entirety.

(26) Section 604.4.1 is added as follows:

604.4.1 Metering faucets. Self closing or metering faucets shall provide a flow of water for at least 15 seconds without the need to reactivate the faucet.

(27) Section 606.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:

606.5 Water pressure booster systems. Water pressure booster systems shall be provided as required by Section 606.5.1 through 606.5.11.

(28) Section 606.5.11 is added as follows:

606.5.11 Prohibited installation. In no case shall a booster pump be allowed that will lower the pressure in the public main to less than 20 psi.

(29) In Section 608.1, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

Connection without an air gap between potable water piping and sewer-connected waste shall not exist under any condition.

(30) Table 608.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

TABLE 608.1  
General Methods of Protection

Assembly (applicable standard)	Degree of Hazard	Application	Installation Criteria
Air Gap (ASME A112.1.2)	High or Low	Backsiphonage	See Table 608.15.1
Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer (AWWA C511, USC-FCCCHR, ASSE 1013 CSA CNA/CSA-B64.4) and Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly (ASSE 1047, USC- FCCCHR)	High or Low	Backpressure or Backsiphonage 1/2" - 16"	a. The bottom of each RP assembly shall be a minimum of 12 inches above the ground or floor. b. RP assemblies shall NOT be installed in a pit. c. The relief valve on each RP assembly shall not be directly connected to any waste disposal line, including sanitary sewer, storm drains,

			or vents.
			d. The assembly shall be installed in a horizontal position only unless listed or approved for vertical installation.
Double Check Backflow Prevention Assembly (AWWA C510, USC-FCCCHR, ASSE 1015)	Low	Backpressure or Backsiphonage  1/2" - 16"	a. If installed in a pit, the DC shall be installed with a minimum of 12 inches of clearance between all sides of the vault including the floor and roof or ceiling with adequate room for testing and maintenance.
Double Check Detector Assembly Backflow Preventer (ASSE 1048, USC-FCCCHR)			b. Shall be installed in a horizontal position unless listed or approved for vertical installation.
Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (ASSE 1020, USC-FCCCHR)	High or Low	Backsiphonage 1/2" - 2"	a. Shall not be installed in an area that could be subjected to backpressure or back drainage conditions.
			b. Shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above all downstream piping and the highest point of use.
			c. Shall not be installed below ground or in a vault or pit.

Spill  
Resistant  
Vacuum  
Breaker  
(ASSE 1056,  
USC-FCCCHR)

High or  
Low

Backsiphonage  
1/4" - 2"

d. Shall be installed  
in a vertical  
position only.

a. Shall not be  
installed in an  
area that could  
be subjected to  
backpressure or  
back drainage  
conditions.

b. Shall be installed  
a minimum of 12  
inches above all  
downstream piping  
and the highest  
point of use.

c. Shall not be  
installed below  
ground or in a  
vault or pit.

d. Shall be installed  
in a vertical  
position only.

Atmospheric  
Vacuum  
Breaker  
(ASSE 1001  
USC-FCCCHR,  
back  
CSA CAN/CSA-B64.1.1  
conditions.

High or  
Low

Backsiphonage

a. Shall not be  
installed in an  
area that could be  
subjected to  
backpressure or  
  
drainage

b. Shall not be  
installed where it  
may be subjected to  
continuous pressure  
for more than 12  
consecutive hours  
at any time.

c. Shall be installed  
a minimum of six  
inches above all  
downstream piping  
and the highest  
point of use.

d. Shall be installed

General  
Installation  
Criteria

unless  
platform

- on the discharge  
(downstream) side  
of any valves.
- e. The AVB shall be  
installed in a  
vertical position  
only.

The assembly owner,  
when necessary,  
shall provide  
devices or  
structures to  
facilitate testing,  
repair, and/or  
maintenance and to  
insure the safety  
of the backflow  
technician.  
Assemblies shall  
not be installed  
more than five feet  
off the floor

a permanent  
is installed.

The body of the  
assembly shall not  
be closer than 12  
inches to any wall,  
ceiling or  
incumbrance, and  
shall be accessible  
for testing, repair  
and/or maintenance.

In cold climates,  
assemblies shall be  
protected from  
freezing by a means  
acceptable to the  
code official.

Assemblies shall  
be maintained as

an intact assembly.

(31) Table 608.1.1 is added as follows:

TABLE 608.1.1  
Specialty Backflow Devices for low hazard use only

Device	Degree of Hazard	Application	Applicable Standard
Antisiphon-type Water Closet Flush Tank Ball Cock	Low	Backsiphonage	ASSE 1002 CSA CAN/ CSA-B125
Dual check valve Backflow Preventer	Low	Backsiphonage or Backpressure 1/4" - 1"	ASSE 1024
Backflow Preventer with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent	Low Residential Boiler	Backsiphonage or Backpressure 1/4" - 3/4"	ASSE 1012 CSA CAN/ CSA-B64.3
Dual check valve type Backflow Preventer for Carbonated Beverage Dispensers/Post Mix Type	Low	Backsiphonage or Backpressure 1/4" - 3/8"	ASSE 1022
Hose-connection Vacuum Breaker	Low	Backsiphonage 1/2", 3/4", 1"	ASSE 1011 CSA CAN/ CSA-B64.2
Vacuum Breaker Wall Hydrants, Frost-resistant, Automatic Draining Type	Low	Backsiphonage 3/4", 1"	ASSE 1019 CSA CAN/ CSA-B64.2.2
Laboratory Faucet Backflow Preventer	Low	Backsiphonage	ASSE 1035 CSA CAN/ CSA-B64.7
Hose Connection Backflow Preventer	Low	Backsiphonage 1/2" - 1"	ASSE 1052

Installation Guidelines: The above specialty devices shall be installed in accordance with their listing and the

manufacturer's instructions and the specific provisions of this chapter.

(32) In Section 608.3.1, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

All piping and hoses shall be installed below the atmospheric vacuum breaker.

(33) Section 608.7 is deleted in its entirety.

(34) In Section 608.8, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

In addition each nonpotable water outlet shall be labeled with the words "CAUTION: UNSAFE WATER, DO NOT DRINK".

(35) In Section 608.11, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

The coating shall conform to NSF Standard 61 and application of the coating shall comply with the manufacturers instructions.

(36) Section 608.13.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.13.3 Backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent. Backflow preventers with intermediate atmospheric vents shall conform to ASSE 1012 or CAS CAN/CAS-B64.3. These devices shall be permitted to be installed on residential boilers only where subject to continuous pressure conditions. The relief opening shall discharge by air gap and shall be prevented from being submerged.

(37) Section 608.13.4 is deleted in its entirety.

(38) Section 608.13.9 is deleted in its entirety.

(39) Section 608.15.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.15.3 Protection by a backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent. Opening and outlets to residential boilers only shall be protected by a backflow preventer with an intermediate atmospheric vent.

(40) Section 608.15.4 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.15.4 Protection by a vacuum breaker. Openings and outlets shall be protected by atmospheric-type or pressure-type vacuum breakers. The critical level of the atmospheric vacuum breaker shall be set a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixture or device. The critical level of the pressure vacuum breaker shall be set a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixture or device. Ball cocks shall be set in accordance with Section 425.3.1. Vacuum breakers shall not be installed under exhaust hoods or similar locations that will contain toxic fumes or vapors. Pipe-applied vacuum breakers shall be installed not less than 6

inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixture, receptor or device served. No valves shall be installed downstream of the atmospheric vacuum breaker.

(41) Section 608.15.4.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.15.4.2 Hose connections. Sillcocks, hose bibbs, wall hydrants and other openings with a hose connection shall be protected by an atmospheric-type or pressure-type vacuum breaker or a permanently attached hose connection vacuum breaker. Add-on-type backflow prevention devices shall be non-removable. In climates where freezing temperatures occur, a listed self-draining frost proof hose bibb with an integral backflow preventer shall be used.

(42) In Section 608.16.2, the first sentence of the paragraph is deleted and replaced as follows:

608.16.2 Connections to boilers. The potable water supply to the residential boiler shall be equipped with a backflow preventer with an intermediate atmospheric vent complying with ASSE 1012 or CSA CAN/CSA B64.3.

(43) Section 608.16.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.16.3 Heat exchangers. Heat exchangers shall be separated from potable water by double-wall construction. An air gap open to the atmosphere shall be provided between the two walls.

Exceptions:

1. Single wall heat exchangers shall be permitted when all of the following conditions are met:

a. It utilizes a heat transfer medium of potable water or contains only substances which are recognized as safe by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA);

b. The pressure of the heat transfer medium is maintained less than the normal minimum operating pressure of the potable water system; and

c. The equipment is permanently labeled to indicate only additives recognized as safe by the FDA shall be used.

2. Steam systems that comply with paragraph 1 above.

3. Approved listed electrical drinking water coolers.

(44) In Section 608.16.4.1, add the following exception:

Exception: All class 1 and 2 systems containing chemical additives consisting of strictly glycerine (C.P. or U.S.P. 96.5 percent grade) or propylene glycol shall be protected against backflow with a double check valve assembly. Such systems shall include written certification of the chemical additives at the time of original installation and service or maintenance.

(45) Section 608.16.7 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.16.7 Chemical dispensers. Where chemical dispensers connect to the water distribution system, the water supply system shall be protected against backflow in accordance with Section 608.13.1, Section 608.13.2, Section 608.13.5, Section 608.13.6 or Section 608.13.8.

(46) Section 608.16.8 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.16.8 Portable cleaning equipment. Where the portable cleaning equipment connects to the water distribution system, the water supply system shall be protected against backflow in accordance with Section 608.13.1, Section 608.13.2 or Section 608.13.8.

(47) Section 608.16.9 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.16.9 Dental pump equipment or water syringe. Where dental pumping equipment or water syringes connects to the water distribution system, the water supply system shall be protected against backflow in accordance with Section 608.13.1, Section 608.13.2, Section 608.13.5, Section 608.13.6 or Section 608.13.8.

(48) Section 608.16.11 is added as follows:

608.16.11 Automatic and coin operated car washes. The water supply to an automatic or coin operated car wash shall be protected in accordance with Section 608.13.1 or Section 608.13.2.

(49) Section 608.17 is deleted in its entirety.

(50) Section 701.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

701.2 Sewer required. Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed and all premises having drainage piping shall be connected to a public sewer where the sewer is within 300 feet of the property line in accordance with Section 10-8-38, Utah Code Ann., (1953), as amended; or an approved private sewage disposal system in accordance with Rule R317-4, Utah Administrative Code, as administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality.

(51) Section 802.3.2 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

802.3.2 Open hub waste receptors. Waste receptors for clear water waste shall be permitted in the form of a hub or pipe extending not more than 1/2 inch above a water impervious floor and are not required to have a strainer.

(52) Section 901.3 is deleted and replaced with the following:

901.3 Chemical waste vent system. The vent system for a chemical waste system shall be independent of the sanitary vent system and shall terminate separately through the roof to the

open air or to an air admittance valve provided at least one chemical waste vent in the system terminates separately through the roof to the open air.

(~~52~~53) Section 904.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

904.1 Roof extensions. All open vent pipes that extend through a roof shall be terminated at least 12 inches (304.8 mm) above the roof, except that where a roof is to be used for any purpose other than weather protection, the vent extension shall be run at least 7 feet (2134 mm) above the roof.

(~~53~~54) In Section 904.6, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

Vents extending through the wall shall terminate not less than 12 inches from the wall with an elbow pointing downward.

(~~54~~55) In Section 905.4, the following sentence is added at the end of the paragraph:

Horizontal dry vents below the flood level rim shall be permitted for floor drain and floor sink installations when installed in accordance with Sections 702.2, 905.2 and 905.3 and provided with a wall clean out.

(56) In Section 917.8 the following exception is added:

Exception: Air admittance valves shall be permitted in non-neutralized special waste systems provided that they conform to the requirements in Sections 901.3 and 702.5, are tested to ASTM F1412, and are certified by ANSI/ASSE.

(~~55~~57) Section 1104.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

1104.2 Combining storm and sanitary drainage prohibited. The combining of sanitary and storm drainage systems is prohibited.

(~~56~~58) Section 1108 is deleted in its entirety.

(~~57~~59) The Referenced Standard NFPA 99c-02 in Chapter 13 is deleted and replaced with NFPA 99c-05.

(~~58~~60) The Referenced Standard NSF-2003e in Chapter 13 is amended to add Section 608.11 to the list of Referenced in code section number.

(~~59~~61) In Chapter 13, Referenced Standards, the following referenced standard is added:

#### TABLE

USC-	Foundation for Cross-Connection	Table 608.1
FCCCHR	Control and Hydraulic Research	
9th	University of Southern California	
Edition	Kaprielian Hall 300	
Manual	Los Angeles CA 90089-2531	
of Cross		

## Connection Control

(~~[60]~~62) Appendix C of the IPC, Gray Water Recycling Systems as amended herein shall not be adopted by any local jurisdiction until such jurisdiction has requested Appendix C as amended to be adopted as a local amendment and such local amendment has been approved as a local amendment under these rules.

(~~[61]~~63) In jurisdictions which have adopted Appendix C as amended as a local amendment as provided herein, Section 301.3 of the IPC is deleted and replaced with the following:

301.3 Connection to the drainage system. All plumbing fixtures, drains, appurtenances and appliances used to receive or discharge liquid wastes or sewage shall be directly connected to the drainage system of the building or premises, in accordance with the requirements of this Code. This section shall not be construed to prevent indirect waste systems provided for in Chapter 8.

Exception: Bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers and laundry sinks shall not be required to discharge to the sanitary drainage system where such fixtures discharge to a gray water recycling system meeting all the requirements as specified in Appendix C as amended by these rules.

(~~[62]~~64) Appendix C is deleted and replaced with the following, to be effective only in jurisdictions which have adopted Appendix C as amended as a local amendment under these rules:

Appendix C, Gray Water Recycling Systems, C101 Gray Water Recycling Systems

C101.1 General, recycling gray water within a building. In R1, R2 and R4 occupancies and one- and two-family dwellings, gray water recycling systems are prohibited.

In commercial occupancies, recycled gray water shall only be utilized for the flushing of water closets and urinals that are located in the same building as the gray water recycling system, provided the following conditions are met:

1. Such systems comply with Sections C101.1 through C101.14 as amended by these rules.

2. The commercial establishment demonstrates that it has and will have qualified staff to oversee the gray water recycling systems. Qualified staff is defined as level 3 waste water treatment plan operator as specified by the Department of Environmental Quality.

3. Gray water recycling systems shall only receive non hazardous waste discharge of bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers and laundry sinks such as chemicals having a pH

of 6.0 to 9.0, or non flammable or non combustible liquids, liquids without objectionable odors, non-highly pigmented liquids, or other liquids that will not interfere with the operation of the sewer treatment facilities.

C101.2 Permit required. A permit for any gray water recycling system shall not be issued until complete plans prepared by a licensed engineer, with appropriate data satisfactory to the Code Official, have been submitted and approved. No changes or connections shall be made to either the gray water recycling system or the potable water system within any site containing a gray water recycling system, without prior approved by the Code Official. A permit may also be required by the local health department to monitor compliance with this appendix for system operator standards and record keeping.

C101.3 Definition. The following term shall have the meaning shown herein.

GRAY WATER. Waste water discharged from lavatories, bathtubs, showers, clothes washers and laundry sinks.

C101.4 Installation. All drain, waste and vent piping associated with gray water recycling systems shall be installed in full compliance with this code.

C101.5 Gray Water Reservoir. Gray water shall be collected in an approved reservoir construction of durable, nonabsorbent and corrosion-resistant materials. The reservoir shall be a closed and gas-tight vessel. Gas tight access openings shall be provided to allow inspection and cleaning of the reservoir interior. The holding capacity of the reservoir shall be a minimum of twice the volume of water required to meet the daily flushing requirements of the fixtures supplied by the gray water, but not less than 50 gallons (189 L). The reservoir shall be sized to limit the retention time of gray water to 72 hours maximum.

C101.6 Filtration. Gray water entering the reservoir shall pass through an approved cartridge filter or other method approved by the Code Official.

C101.7 Disinfection. Gray water shall be disinfected by an approved method that employs one or more disinfectants such as chlorine, iodine or ozone. A minimum of 1 ppm free residual chlorine shall be maintained in the gray water recycling system reservoir. Such disinfectant shall be automatically dispensed. An alarm shall be provided to shut down the gray water recycling system if disinfectant levels are not maintained at the required levels.

C101.8 Makeup water. Potable water shall be supplied as a source of makeup water for the gray water recycling system. The potable water supply to any building with a gray water recycling system shall be protected against backflow by an RP backflow

assembly installed in accordance with this code. There shall be full-open valve on the makeup water supply to the reservoir. The potable water supply to the gray water reservoir shall be protected by an air gap installed in accordance with this code.

C101.9 Overflow. The reservoir shall be equipped with an overflow pipe of the same diameter as the influent pipe for the gray water. The overflow shall be directly connected to the sanitary drainage system.

C101.10 Drain. A drain shall be located at the lowest point of the reservoir and shall be directly connected to the sanitary drainage system. The drain shall be the same diameter as the overflow pipe required by Section C101.9 and shall be provided with a full-open valve.

C101.11 Vent required. The reservoir shall be provided with a vent sized in accordance with Chapter 9 based on the size of the reservoir influent pipe.

C101.12 Coloring. The gray water shall be automatically dyed blue or green with a food grade vegetable dye before such water is supplied to the fixtures.

C101.13 Identification. All gray water distribution piping and reservoirs shall be identified as containing non-potable water. Gray water recycling system piping shall be permanently colored purple or continuously wrapped with purple-colored Mylar tape. The tape or permanently colored piping shall be imprinted in black, upper case letters with the words "CAUTION: GRAY WATER, DO NOT DRINK."

All equipment areas and rooms for gray water recycling system equipment shall have a sign posted in a conspicuous place with the following text: TO CONSERVE WATER, THIS BUILDING USES GRAY WATER TO FLUSH TOILETS AND URINALS, DO NOT CONNECT TO THE POTABLE WATER SYSTEM. The location of the signage shall be determined by the Code Official.

C101.14 Removal from service. All gray water recycling systems that are removed from service shall have all connections to the reservoir capped and routed back to the building sewer. All gray water distribution lines shall be replaced with new materials.

C201.1 Outside the building. Gray water reused outside the building shall comply with the requirements of the Department of Environmental Quality Rule R317.

#### **R156-56-820. Statewide Amendments to the IEBC.**

The following are adopted as amendments to the IEBC to be applicable statewide:

- (1) In Section 101.5 the exception is deleted.
- (2) Section R106.3.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

R106.3.2 Previous approval. If a lawful permit has been issued and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of the code and has not been abandoned, then the construction may be completed under the code in effect at the time of the issuance of the permit.

(3) In Section 202 the definition for existing buildings is deleted and replaced with the following:

EXISTING BUILDING. A building lawfully erected prior to January 1, 2002, or one which is deemed a legal non-conforming building by the code official, and one which is not a dangerous building.

(4) Section 606.2.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

602.2.2 Parapet bracing, wall anchors, and other appendages. Buildings constructed prior to 1975 shall have parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages such as cornices, spires, towers, tanks, signs, statuary, etc. evaluated by a licensed engineer when said building is undergoing reroofing, or alteration of or repair to said feature. Such parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages shall be evaluated in accordance with the reduced International Building Code level seismic forces as specified in IEBC Section 506.1.1.3 and design procedures of Section 506.1.1.1. When found to be deficient because of design or deteriorated condition, the engineer's [shall prepare specific] recommendations to anchor, brace, reinforce, or remove the deficient feature shall be implemented.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Group R-3 and U occupancies.
2. Unreinforced masonry parapets need not be braced according to the above stated provisions provided that the maximum height of an unreinforced masonry parapet above the level of the diaphragm tension anchors or above the parapet braces shall not exceed one and one-half times the thickness of the parapet wall. The parapet height may be a maximum of two and one-half times its thickness in other than Seismic Design Categories D, E, or F.

(5) Section 705.3.1.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

705.3.1.2 Fire escapes required. When more than one exit is required, an existing fire escape complying with Section 705.3.1.2.1 shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress.

705.3.1.2.1 Fire escape access and details. Fire escapes shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. Occupants shall have unobstructed access to the fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to

locking.

2. Access to an existing fire escape shall be through a door, except that windows shall be permitted to provide access from single dwelling units or sleeping units in Group R-1, R-2, and I-1 occupancies or to provide access from spaces having a maximum occupant load of 10 in other occupancy classifications.

3. Existing fire escapes shall be permitted only where exterior stairs cannot be utilized because of lot lines limiting the stair size or because of the sidewalks, alleys, or roads at grade level.

4. Openings within 10 feet (3048 mm) of fire escape stairs shall be protected by fire assemblies having minimum 3/4-hour fire-resistance ratings.

Exception: Opening protection shall not be required in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

5. In all buildings of Group E occupancy, up to and including the 12th grade, buildings of Group I occupancy, rooming houses, and childcare centers, ladders of any type are prohibited on fire escapes used as a required means of egress.

(6) Section 906.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

906.1 General. Accessibility in portions of buildings undergoing a change of occupancy classification shall comply with Section 605 and 912.8.

(7) Section 907.3.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

907.3.1 Compliance with the International Building Code. When a building or portion thereof is subject to a change of occupancy such that a change in the nature of the occupancy results in a higher seismic occupancy based on Table 1604.5 of the International Building Code; or where such change of occupancy results in a reclassification of a building to a higher hazard category as shown in Table 912.4; or where a change of a Group M occupancy to a Group A, ETM R-1, R-2, or R-4 occupancy with two-thirds or more of the floors involved in Level 3 alteration work; or when such change of occupancy results in a design occupant load increase of 100% or more, the building shall conform to the seismic requirements of the International Building Code for the new seismic use group.

Exceptions 1-4 remain unchanged.

5. Where the design occupant load increase is less than 25 occupants and the occupancy category does not change.

(8) In Section 912.7.3 exception 2 is deleted.

(9) In Section 912.8 number 7 is added as follows:

7. When a change of occupancy in a building or portion of a building results in a Group R-2 occupancy, not less than 20

percent of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type B dwelling or sleeping units. These dwelling or sleeping units may be located on any floor of the building provided with an accessible route. Two percent, but not less than one unit, of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type A dwelling units.

**R156-56-903. Local Amendments to the IPC.**

The following are adopted as amendments to the IPC to be applicable to the following jurisdictions:

(1) Salt Lake City

Appendix C of the IPC as specified and amended in R156-56-803(62), (63) and (64).

(~~1~~)2) South Jordan

(a) Section 312.9.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:

312.9.2 Testing. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventer assemblies, double check-valve assemblies, pressure vacuum breaker assemblies, reduced pressure detector fire protection backflow prevention assemblies, double check detector fire protection backflow prevention assemblies, hose connection backflow preventers, and spill-proof vacuum breakers shall be tested at the time of installation, immediately after repairs or relocation and at least annually. The testing procedure shall be performed in accordance with one of the following standards: ASSE 5013, ASSE 5015, ASSE 5020, ASSE 5047, ASSE 5048, ASSE 5052, ASSE 5056, CSA B64.10 or CSA B64.10.1. Assemblies, other than the reduced pressure principle assembly, protecting lawn irrigation systems that fail the annual test shall be replaced with a reduced pressure principle assembly.

(b) Section 608.16.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:

608.16.5 Connections to lawn irrigation systems. The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer.

**KEY: contractors, building codes, building inspection, licensing**

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: ~~[July 1,]2007~~**

**Notice of Continuation: March 29, 2007**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 58-1-106(1) (a) ; 58-1-202(1) (a) ; 58-56-1; 58-56-4(2) ; 58-56-6(2) (a)**